

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7143
BILL NUMBER: SB 360

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 12, 2004
BILL AMENDED: Feb 2, 2004

SUBJECT: Physical Therapy.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Miller
FIRST SPONSOR: Rep. Austin

BILL STATUS: CR Adopted - 2nd House

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: (Amended) The bill allows a physical therapist who meets certain conditions to provide subsequent treatment to a patient who was previously referred to the physical therapist for the same condition if the referral was not more than 12 months old. It requires the physical therapist to contact the individual's appropriate provider within three days after the physical therapist provides treatment to the individual.

It allows a specified physical therapist to evaluate a patient without a referral and requires the physical therapist to contact the patient's provider within three days before providing treatment. It specifies when a psychologist may refer a patient to a physical therapist. The bill also allows a physical therapist to perform debridement only under specified circumstances.

Effective Date: July 1, 2004.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: This bill prevents a licensed physical therapist from performing chiropractic maneuvers on a patient. Violation of this statute would make them subject to an injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate order of the court.

Court Fee Revenue: If additional civil actions occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if court fees are collected. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed. 70% of the filing fee would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Court Fee Revenue:* If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, city and town courts.

Information Sources:

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